

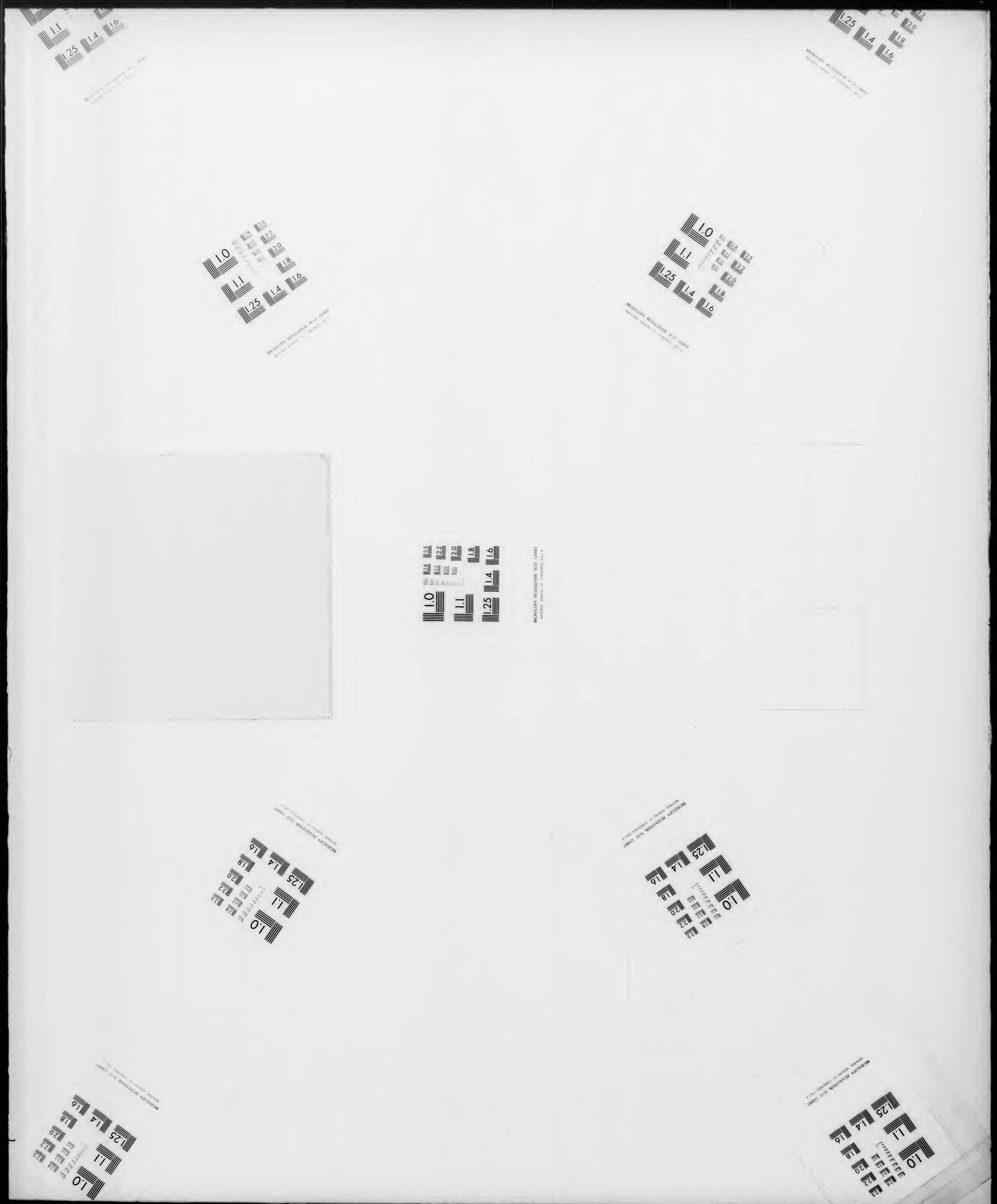
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JAN 2 THRU JUN 30
1866 1866

Title: St Paul daily PRESS

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1866.

VOLUME VI.

done by the Press at a far less public cost in proportion to the amount of work executed than by any other establishment in any other State of the Union, under any system whatever. In a few days we shall give an exhibit of the whole amount of work done for the State of the Union, magnitude of which few people have any adequate idea. Notwithstanding the immense advance in the cost of composition, and materials, the Press does not charge us more than 50¢ for the cost of a newspaper, and the representative of the St. Paul Pioneer received nine votes. Mr. Driscoll was declared duly nominated.

The following candidates were appointed as a Caucus Committee:

Hon. J. V. Daniels and J. S. Pillsbury, on the part of the Senate and Hon. J. B. Mitchell, E. S. Youmans and Wm. Chaffin of the house.

Caucus then adjourned.

THE WONDERFUL GOLD DUST COVER.

We have seen a letter from Mr. John Hassel, of St. Paul, who is now in Montana, which contains the report of the wonderful gold discovery, to which reference has heretofore been made in our columns. Mr. Hassel says: "There was a rich rock struck here a few days ago. It beats anything that was ever found in any mining country. It is a gaudy day and night, and the owner alone works in it. It takes out with his own hands thousands of dollars per day. There is at least one third gold."

The Commodore, in his annual report, has also published a large amount of information relative to certain bills for construction, and the cost of a newspaper, which it is under the old Democratic regime, a single issue of a newspaper by the Government of the State exceeds the whole five years of State printing by the Press.

It is a curious fact, too, worthy of note, in the connection that the whole amount received by the Press, in five years, for public printing, is less than the net profit realized by Commodore Davidson from his pocket of the "one year just past," and that the cost of legitimate printing is now fully five times what it was under the old Democratic regime.

Yester evening, Johnson, accompanied by the Sheriff of Portage county, arrived here and took the prisoners back. Johnson expressed himself willing to forgive his wife if she would deed back her farm to him and his wife.

Caucus then adjourned.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Editor St. Paul Press.

In my letter of November 14th, you made me say J. Alexander Pace, who made so much Confederate money and invested it in real estate. I have had several letters asking for the address of Mr. Pace, and will now state for the benefit of all his friends that I think he is at present in New York.

Mr. George Culver and family are staying in New Haven. His children are attending school, while the old people are enjoying themselves among their old acquaintances.

Major Callen's lecture on the oil, climate and products of the State of Michigan has been postponed for a few days on account of Cooper Institute being otherwise engaged. I will make it a point to attend the lecture and give you a full report of it.

C. G. Reynolds, Esq., formerly of Red Wing, has removed to this city, and has established himself at No. 3, Pine street, under the firm name of Davis, Reynolds & Wyman, attorneys and commissioners.

The three together make a strong team, and one of the best and most reliable in New York.

Thieves, pickpockets, house-breakers, cut-throats and devils of all kinds have become so bold of late that there is very strong talk among the citizens and leading men to form a vigilance committee, to be ready to meet any emergency.

—A young lady in Westboro', Mass., was married on Thanksgiving day to a returned soldier whom she had never seen before, the marriage having been conducted by letter. On the following morning the put on her coat and hat, and ran away, and has not since returned.

—It is reported that Gen. Butler will reply to Mr. Gram's "workout" criticism in a speech to be delivered at Lowell, Mass., soon.

—By a wind and rain storm at Bowling Green, N.Y., Dec. 29, E. Clayton & Bro. suffered a loss of \$100,000 to \$100,000, and several other parties sustained damage to their amounts.

—At St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1,000 head of Texas cattle, for Mr. Alexander, of Illinois, were driven across the river on the ice.

—The French Minister charged on Twelfth street, New York, is called "the most impudent scoundrel in the history of the country," by the members of the congregation, who are indignant that the rector should give the collecting of the money in church to a designated number of ladies, thus innovating upon the established American custom of having a leading male member "pay the piper."

—A young lady in Westboro', Mass., was married on Thanksgiving day to a returned soldier whom she had never seen before, the marriage having been conducted by letter. On the following morning the put on her coat and hat, and ran away, and has not since returned.

—It is reported that Gen. Butler will reply to Mr. Gram's "workout" criticism in a speech to be delivered at Lowell, Mass., soon.

—The cotton crop at Salvador is estimated at 250,000 quintals.

—The coffee crop of Salvador is estimated at 200,000 quintals.

—The cotton crop is not a loss of last year owing to the ravages of the army of the South.

—Costa Rica has taken precautions against the cholera by establishing quarantines.

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The Saint Paul Press.

CHAS. DAILY, DUBLIN, AND WEEKLY.
PRICE—\$1.00 per week.
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OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

THE LOYALTY—The Loyal
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John Van Winkle—
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Patent Medicines, &c.

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The Saint Paul Press.

\$100 REWARD

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We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

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Which were selected by experienced buyers at LOW FIGURES, to meet the wants of this Trade. We would respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock, as we feel confident we can meet the views of the closest buyer.

We are also prepared to handle Country Produce of all kinds, and make liberal Cash advances on consignments.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in commanding our successors to our old friends to pass through the hands of the above, Very Respectfully,

COOLEY, CARVER & CO., Oct. 1865.

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M. P. NICHOLS.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.

Surplus.....\$600,000.

Lorillard, New York.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.

Surplus.....\$600,000.

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Insure Buildings, Merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by Fire, Lightning, Wind, Water, and other Accidents.

Particular attention given to the Insurance of Steamers, and other Vessels, and their

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Aug 15-17

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Patented October 12, 1862.

Black, Saffron, Sulfur, Dark Blue,

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Cinnamon, Orange,

Light Brown, Cinnamon,

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Shade, Scarlet, Dyes, Kitchen, Groceries, Tea, Cinnamon, and all kinds

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SHAVING OF 50 PER CENT.

For 50 cents you can color as many goods as would be produced from the same dye.

The new Dye is made from the same dye.

French and German Dyes.

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20 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers in Boston.

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BY THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM IN 1851.

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THE CITY.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Buildings Entirely Consumed on Upper 3d Street.

A half acre five weeks on Sunday, and it was consumed in a small structure near the junction of Second and Post streets, which is owned by John Shriver as a shoe shop. The building was located next to the one, and the fire was discovered by Andrews, who kept a saloon in the building. Andrews was asleep when it was discovered, and was aroused by the alarm which had found its way through the partition which separated Shriver's room from his own. The alarm was barely given, and before the engines which efforts were made by a few persons who had collected, to extinguish the fire, with snow, this proved futile, however, and by the time the firemen reached the scene the entire building was enveloped in flames and was far gone that all efforts to check its progress were徒劳.

The adjoining building to the shoe shop, on the east, was a small brick blacksmith shop. The roof of this shop had been partially consumed, but it had communicated with the main building which is a small wooden structure, and is used as wagon shop. Had it reached this building, being as it was filled with shavings and dry lumber, the probability is that the entire block would have been consumed, as it is composed of old frame houses, and would have been communicated from one to the other so rapidly that to have saved any of them would have been next to impossible. The brick walls of the blacksmith shop, therefore, in all probability saved most if not all the other buildings in the block.

The saloon and shoe shop were entirely consumed, and the roof of the blacksmith shop was burned off and the building was left as it is at present.

The buildings were owned by Mr. Shriver. The buildings were owned by Mr. Shriver. They were small, sufficient

so, so that Mr. Shriver's loss, per

approximately six or seven hundred dollars. Some things in Andrew's saloon were burned and he estimates his loss at about \$100. Everything in Shriver's saloon was saved, so that the actual loss is only on the two persons named.

It is not known to a certainty how the fire originated, but as Shriver used a wooden box as a receptacle for the ashes, it is rather likely that it caught in that.

Such criminal carelessness deserves severe punishment, as the property, and even the lives of all, are endangered when such things are tolerated.

It is strange that people cannot learn to use care and discretion in this respect.

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VOLUME VI.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of the Legislature convened in their respective chambers yesterday and organized by the election of the gentlemen nominated on Monday evening by the Republicans "sucus" and appointed committees to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication which he might have to make when they adjourned to meet to day at 11 A. M.

In the Senate Lieut. Governor Sherwood, of course, still presides, and will continue to do so until his successor elect, Lieut. Governor Armstrong, is qualified, which will not take place till the official canvass of the votes cast for State officers is made. We believe that the law requires the election to be made within three days after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the Senate committee was appointed to it with a similar resolution of the House to fix the time for a Joint Convention for this purpose. Of course all the old State officers continue to exercise their functions until their successors are qualified.

The officers of both Houses are as follows:

SENATE.

Secretary—Geo. P. Wilson.
Chief Clerk—John C. Dunn.
Enrolling Clerk—A. Ames.
Engraving Clerk—C. Ward.
Printer—John D. Moore.
President—F. D. Driscoll.

It will be seen that the genial and jolly faces of Moore, George P. Wilson, and Judge Ames still last year illuminate the Secretary's desk with pleasant repose. The other officers are new incumbents, except the incidental Printer and the Chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Noble, who has again received the flattering

HOUSE.

Speaker—J. B. Wakefield.
Chief Clerk—John C. Dunn.
Enrolling Clerk—D. L. Williams.
Engraving Clerk—W. W. Farmer.
Printer—John D. Moore.
Frigate—Wm. Mortimer.

It is evident that the first election, but they are all first class selections.

The only old officers in the above list, we believe, are the Chief Clerk, Andrew C. Dunn, in the light of whose cheery countenance, the House delighted to make him its chief—indeed, a kind of legal safeguard, to the House's safety. The new officers will be bound without Dunn and the Farmer, Wm. Mortimer, who continues as heretofore to diffuse the general warmth of his caloric among the representatives of the people.

Through the Speaker, Mr. Wakefield, takes his high position for the first time, in a guardian of large legislative experience, and the dexterous compliment implied in his nomination by a two-thirds vote of the Republican caucus, was due to his well known ability and skill as a parliamentarian. The Speaker's address on taking the chair was a model of graceful, concise and easy rhetoric, and shows that he is sound on the great questions of the time.

Though the Chief Clerk, Mr. Dunn, is from the same county as the Speaker, the House felt that his experience in the duties of his office was indispensable to the smooth and efficient working of the legislative machinery, and he was recommended by the legislative caucus by a large majority.

The Axis last Secretary, Mr. William B. Mitchell, is the recent talented Editor of the Rochester *Republican*, which we believe he has sold out. His nomination and unanimous election is a decided compliment to an excellent journalist.

The other gentlemen we have not the pleasure of knowing, but they have received an endorsement of which they may each be proud, and of which they are no doubt entirely worthy. The Rev. Mr. Cobb was the worthy and zealous Chaplain of the Sixth regiment, and we are glad to see that he is so deservedly remembered by the House.

We learn that Gov. Miller has been delayed in the preparation of his Message by the non-receipt of some of the official reports—and that he will not, therefore, be able to deliver it for a few days.

The inauguration of Gov. Marshall will, of course, not take place till the official communication of his predecessor shall have been received.

It is a pleasant coincidence in the always friendly and cordial relations of these gentlemen, that both were officers of the same regiments, that Marshall succeeded Miller in the command of the old Seventh—that both received the rank of Brigadier General in recognition of distinguished service. We trust that now the regular sequence of events will be followed up by the succession of Gov. Marshall to the executive chair so worthily and ably filled for two years by Gov. Miller.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the important practical suggestion relative to immediate popular action upon the question of that gigantic incorporation—the Freight monopoly—contained in a letter which we copy elsewhere from the Hastings *Concurrent*, which from the initials we presume to have been written by Judge Remond, an influential banker of that place, who has been for two years endeavoring to awaken public attention to the vital necessity of action upon this subject.

We are glad to see that the suggestion made some time since in these columns that a convention of the farmers and merchants of Minnesota be called by the St. Paul Board of Trade to take some measures to free our commerce and industry from this grinding despotism, is supported in such influential business quarters by men so well calculated to impress the public with the importance of the subject.

It won't do to spend the winter in talk upon this matter. While the public indignation is escaping through the newspapers, the monopolists are already busy forging new chains with which to main-tain their iron grasp upon all the channels of transit. Means are already in progress to extend the combination of

transportation capitals against the rights of the people in the free commerce of the Upper Mississippi.

Their present resources, not only a complete monopoly of all the avenues of commerce, but the absolute and exclusive control of the entire wheat trade of Minnesota. They propose not only to dominate the rates at which the produce of the State shall be carried to market, but to dictate the price of the commodity itself, by an extension all over the State of the crushing monopoly of the wheat trade which Commodore Davison has organized throughout the Minnesota valley.

Unless the designs of these people are at once met and counteracted by a prompt, vigorous, and widely concerted popular movement, the people of Minnesota will next year be the helpless serfs of a commercial oligarchy more rapacious than any political despotism which ever existed.

We want the people of Minnesota that no time is to be lost. The means of deliverance are in their own hands if they will use them at once. A little longer and it will be too late.

THE HOMESTEAD CONVENTION FOR TESTED ELECTION.

We published yesterday, a clear and succinct statement from the Houston Co. Journal, of some of the grounds upon which Mr. Samuel Aiken, the Union candidate from Houston county, contests the seat of Mr. Bell, Democrat, from the same county, who brings a certificate of election by six majority.

Briefly recapitulating the testimony taken at Hobart, in this case, it appears to have been clearly established that twenty-one illegal votes had been polled for Mr. Bell, besides fifteen or twenty cast for him by fraud.

The evidence also shows that in town of La Crescent the judges that were not seen, and that the poll-books were not signed or certified to by them, while "Democratic whisky" was freely dealt out by the opponents of Mr. Aiken, and threats and eve physical violence were resorted to for the purpose of intimidating Union voters. There was here a total disregard on the part of the judges of all legal precautions against fraudulent voting, while, on the other hand, every appliance was taken to advantage of the omission of legal safeguards, to secure the polling of illegal votes; and it is proof that, under these circumstances, distinctly inviting fraudulent voting, eight illegal votes were polled.

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The Axis last Secretary, Mr. William B. Mitchell, is the recent talented Editor of the Rochester *Republican*, which we believe he has sold out. His nomination and unanimous election

Dry Goods.

Railroads.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.



On and after

Monday, December 23d, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To end from St. Paul, and Morning Train going south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 9:30 a. m. & 4:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leaves St. Paul at 10 a. m. & 4 p. m.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary,

December 21, 1865.

decks

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10,

Passenger Train will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul at 10 a. m.

Leaves St. Anthony ... 1:30 A. M.

Leaves Mendota ... 2:30 A. M.

Leaves Anoka ... 3:30 A. M.

Leaves St. Paul ... 4:30 A. M.

Arrive at Minn. City ... 5:30 A. M.

EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul ... 1:30 P. M.

Leaves Mendota ... 2:30 P. M.

Leaves Anoka ... 3:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Paul ... 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Minn. City ... 5:30 P. M.

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Leaves Mendota ... 2:30 P. M.

Leaves Anoka ... 3:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Paul ... 4:30 P. M.

Arrive at Minn. City ... 5:30 P. M.

TICKETS may be purchased at the St. Paul or an extra rate will be collected by the Conductor.

CABLE FREIGHT TRAINS

Going West ... A. M.

Going East ... P. M.

C. H. DELANO, Sept.

1865-66

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

Window Glass & Varnishes,

For Sale to the Trade by

VAUTER & ROSE.

TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS

Passenger going East or South over the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY,

can have St. Paul at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

1st Division St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

and St. Anthony in time to connect with the 1:30 P. M. Train to cover passengers and baggage.

Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

decks

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH

via Rochester and Winona and St. Peter.

A. H. REED.

A Passenger train leaves Rochester daily at 10 A. M., arriving at Winona at 12 o'clock P. M.

Passenger by this route stop over at Rochester and make the same time to and from St. Paul.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's Office, JOHN NEWELL, Superintendent.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT

ONE MILLION DOLLAR EACH.

W. H. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Agents for the Popular DRY GOODS

House of

JOHN H. CAMP,

142 Third street.

BROADSIDE.

Muslin Delaines 30 cents,

Merrimac Prints 25 cents,

Gochoco Prints 25 cents,

Sprague Prints 25 cents,

Dunnell Prints 20 cents,

Philip Allen Prints 20 cents,

Richmond Prints 20 cents,

Hamilton Cotton Flannels 50 cents

Other goods to correspond

at the Popular DRY GOODS

House of

JOHN H. CAMP,

142 Third street.

LAMP GOODS.

We have now on hand a large stock of

Dithridge XX and XXX chimes,

Also

COMMON CHIMNEYS,

Lamps of all Varieties and Prices,

LAMP AND CANDLE WICK,

Warmed equal to the best in use.

The above goods will be sold to the trade at very low rates.

FOLLIOT, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

Union Block, Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Now is the time to leave your Spring or

Summer stamp.

C. J. ALDRICH,

Agent for the Company.

JAS. J. HILL,

Forwarding & Commission

AGENT FOR THE

NORTH WESTERN PACKET COMPANY,

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

MIL. & MINN. RAILWAY, & THE RAILWAY.

FREIGHT CONTRACTED

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH AND THE LOWEST RATES.

FOR OVERCHARGE AND DAMAGE promptly ad-

dressed.

Office and Warehouse on the Lower West St.

and

NEW SALOON.

BECHTNER & KOTTMAN,

have opened a FINE GLASS SALOON in their building, corner Third and Franklin streets, the Bar will always be supplied with the choicest liquors.

We have a SHOOTING GALLERY fitted up in connection with the Saloon, in which the choice of all kinds of sports, & a Wesson's Saloon are used. Call and see.

"Spectre."

DR. G. P. PRATT,

Late Surgeon 19th Mass. Inf'y.

Office, next to the Post Office,

Bridge-street, Minneapolis, Minn.

decks

LAMP GOODS.

We have now on hand a large stock of

Dithridge XX and XXX chimes,

Also

COMMON CHIMNEYS,

Lamps of all Varieties and Prices,

LAMP AND CANDLE WICK,

Warmed equal to the best in use.

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"Spectre."

DR. G. P

Dry Goods.

Railroads.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after
Monday, December 25th, 1865,
Trains will run as indicated below, connecting
at Mendota with the

Minnes. Stage Co.'s Line,
To and from St. Paul, and Mounds Train going
south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

At 7 A.M. & 10 A.M. & 4 P.M.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Shakopee at 6 A.M. & 4 P.M.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 1, 1865.

DEALER.

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leaves St. Paul... 12:30 A.M.

Leaves Anthony... 1:30 P.M.

Leaves Mounds... 2:30 P.M.

Leaves Mendota... 3:30 P.M.

Arrive at St. Paul... 5:30 P.M.

GOING EAST.

Leaves St. Paul... 7:45 A.M.

Leaves Anthony... 8:45 A.M.

Leaves Mounds... 9:45 A.M.

Leaves Mendota... 10:45 A.M.

Arrive at St. Paul... 12:45 P.M.

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Leaves St. Paul... 1:45 P.M.

Leaves Anthony... 2:45 P.M.

Leaves Mounds... 3:45 P.M.

Leaves Mendota... 4:45 P.M.

Arrive at St. Paul... 5:45 P.M.

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Leaves Anthony... 8:45 A.M.

Leaves Mounds... 9:45 A.M.

Leaves Mendota... 10:45 A.M.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

As this paper has a daily, 7x10 Weekly, and weekly circulation nearly triple that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents in its weekly issues, a better field for advertising.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For the information of the members of the Legislature, we desire to state that the Weekly Press, of this town, contains the full details of the organization of the legislature, list of members and officers, &c., and that an extra number of copies were printed, which will be furnished to the members in wrappers for mailing on application at this office. The Weekly Press will always contain the proceedings of the Legislature, unabridged.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

We learn that a call is being circulated and very generally signed, by the members of the Legislature and the business men of St. Paul, for a meeting of the citizens next Tuesday evening, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to take measures to call a State Convention of farmers and merchants, with a view to a popular resort of action against the transportation monopolies. Such a meeting as is designed, is that which is needed to set the ball in motion that will bring the combination of cartels in a grand combination of the people.

THE NEWS.

On account of a break in the line, we are deprived of the telegraphic dispatches this morning. This misfortune is more to be regretted, because of the dearth of news from other sources. Congress will reassemble today, but even if a quorum is present, it is not believed that business will be commenced before next Monday.

MINNESOTA WINTER WEATHER.

The following paragraph is printed in many Eastern and Southern journals: "It is so cold in Minnesota that the railroad trains are running on thermometers at 30 degrees below zero."

This is one of the interesting stories which the Chicago papers are in the habit of putting about in order to perpetuate the basely misconceptions in regard to the climate of Minnesota, which originated chiefly in the falsehoods disseminated years ago by the emigration agents of that land of eternal snow and slush, which lies on the southern borders of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In the first place, it never was, and we presume never will be, so cold in Minnesota, as to cause the stoppage of railroad trains for a single day. The past December has been unusually cold even for this climate, but the thermometer has never been so low as 24° below zero, for more than a few hours at a time, in two or three days of the whole month. The mean temperature of the month has been 10° deg. 29' above zero, and the mean of our coldest day was only 13° deg. below zero, and it is rare that we have as many as four or five days in the whole winter as cold as that.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson's thermometrical record shows that the past December has been much colder than any previous December since 1859. He gives the following comparisons:

Mean
temperature.
December.

1859. 8.41
1860. 11.35
1861. 21.34
1862. 22.05
1863. 19.84
1864. 19.23
1865. 19.29

It was not until the middle of the month, but—what is a somewhat remarkable occurrence in the climate—a violent snow storm, which filled the deep cuts with drift and stopped the trains one day on the Pacific Railroad, and three or four days on the Central Railroad, which was provided with snow ploughs.

This snow storm is characterized by Dr. Patterson, in his meteorological diary for December, "the most violent that has occurred in this part of the State for nine years." "Snow fell," he says, "to the depth of 12 inches, very badly drifted." The heaviest fall of snow known hereabouts for many years.

The blocking of railroad trains by heavy falls of snow is a very frequent occurrence in the winter experience of all the upper belt of Northern States east of Lake Michigan; but such is the peculiar dryness of the winter atmosphere of Minnesota, and the district west and north-west of it, that a fall of snow sufficient to stop railroad trains is of extremely rare occurrence. And it may be doubted whether, if the occasional cuts through the prairie ridges were fenced against drifts, the movements of railroad trains would be interrupted in this latitude more than once or twice in ten years, by any fall of snow which is likely to occur.

The large fall of the past month of December was an anomalous exception to the general dryness which characterizes our winter months.

The mean fall of moisture, reduced to water, for the month of December for a period of 35 years, at Fort Snelling, was seven-tenths of an inch—equivalent to about 7 inches of snow. The past December, 1865, shows a total precipitation, reduced to water, of 20.19 inches, or 21.00 inches of snow—more than three times the average December precipitation.

Dr. Patterson makes the following comparisons for the same years over which his observations have extended, of the December precipitation reduced to water, to which add a column showing about what it was in snow.

THE DECEMBER SNOW-FALL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Water. Snow.
Inches. Inches.
1850. .000 5.65
1851. .000 4.10
1852. .000 4.10
1853. .000 1.00
1854. .000 1.00
1855. .000 1.00
1856. .000 1.00
1857. .000 1.00
1858. .000 1.00
1859. .000 1.00
1860. .000 1.00
1861. .000 1.00
1862. .000 1.00
1863. .000 1.00
1864. .000 1.00
1865. .000 1.00
1866. .000 1.00

From which it will be seen the snow-fall of last month was greater than that of any previous December for seven years, and we presume, though we have not now the record before us, that the same result would apply to the past forty years.

The winters of Minnesota are very dry, very clear, and very cold—as cold is measured by the thermometer—but very comfortable, and exhilarating, and delightful to the sensations. This character-

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866

NUMBER 4.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Legislature of Minnesota.

EIGHTH SESSION.

Senate.

SENATE.

The Saint Paul Press.

UNLISHED DAILY, THURSDAY AND WEEKLY.
THREE-ADJOINING THE THIRDS.
DAILY PRESS—\$1.00
WEEKLY PRESS—\$2.00 per annum;
\$2.00 per month.
WEEKLY PRESS—One cent, one year, \$2.00;
two years, \$3.00; clubs of twenty copies, one year, \$3.00.

Letters from the People.

Fencing in vs. Fencing Out.

Letters of the St. Paul Press.
We have all our lives long fenced off—people's cattle out of our possessions, we have accepted the principle, or rather the practice, as one of those settled points that are not seriously to be questioned.

It is, however, a questionable practice, notwithstanding. It grew up upon the emergence of man from barbarism. Striking out from the "common property" of savage life, and appropriating to himself, and developing for himself a part of the hitherto common domain, in the absence of law, he must needs protect it against the incursions of others—both man and beast. In process of time, civilization has come to his aid, and law now protects him against the incursions of his brother man. Whether they be protected in any form or not, I may not molest the possessions of another on his own account.

But, strangely enough, what I may do in any case, my *cattle* may do with impunity, provided my neighbor does not protest at his possessions against them by an express "lawful fence."

Will any one be good enough to tell us where the "principle" or "logic" is? Clearly, a sheep-shearer and his wife are wrong in prohibiting *me* from trespassing upon my neighbor's possession, or else they are wrong in not so doing. The man from permitting my *cattle* to trespass upon them; or, as a principle, the law holds me responsible for the acts of my cattle.

Shall we abolish law, forbidding man to trespass on the possessions of his brother man? "Oh, no; all cry: 'That would tacitly license theft, and reduce society to disorder and anarchy.' Shall we then enact laws that shall permit any man to take the wheat or potatoes of his neighbor unless said wheat or potatoes are surrounded by a lawful granary?—that will allow any one to appropriate his neighbor's money unless protected by a certain special kind, or 'lawful' safe?—but that will not prevent one lady from appropriating to herself another lady's wardrobe, unless said wardrobe be kept in a given 'lawful' closet?—and so on? There is no need of pursuing the point farther.

The absurdity of such legislation is too manifest and great to be seriously proposed. The radical injustice of such legislation scarcely less apparent. But, to right reason, is there any less absurd, or injurious, in laws permitting my *cattle* to trespass upon another's possession, unless those possessions are protected by a specified and so-called "lawful fence?"

The true principle clearly is that each man must suffer the disadvantages, as well as enjoy the advantages, of his own possessions. If I have a farm, I am entitled to its products. But I must also bear its disadvantages—such as the payment of taxes, the cost of culture, &c. What precisely justice could there be in a law compelling my neighbor to pay my taxes for me? "Why, none," say any one would exclaim; "but there is no analogy in the two cases." Let us see. I have cattle. The advantage of having them—such as their work, produce, increase and growth—are mine. But, as the law now stands, a considerable portion of the disadvantage, or tax, of taking care of them, my neighbor—fails, not so—since *she* enjoys the advantages of said cattle, but on my neighbor who enjoys no advantage from them than is making more justice in than is making my neighbor pay the tax on my farm?—it is making him pay a tax on my cattle, not a glaring and flagrant injustice?

The subject has beside an economical and more general bearing. With the law as at present, every man must necessarily fence all his land. Change it so that every man shall fence his own cattle, instead of leaving out his neighbors' and we could dispense with fencing all but our pasture lands, which, on an average cannot exceed one-half the land.

Now, suppose a road runs around each section; this makes it necessary for each owner of a quarter section to build all the fence half way around his farm, or 320 rods. On the other two sides neighbors will join him, building half the fence, and adding 100 rods to his fence, making 490 rods of outer fence. Then there must needs be at least one cross fence for pasturing, that cannot well be less than 160 rods, making 610 rods in all, which at fifty cents per rod, or \$30, the least cost of the fencing-out system, for a fully improved or occupied 160 acre farm.

On the fencing-in principle, if the 260 acres pasture be taken off the side next to a road, it would require 160 rods next the road and 160 rods on the opposite side, 80 rods on the end, and 10 rods on the end joining his neighbor, making 440 rods in all, costing \$220. If the pasture be taken on the side next a neighbor, joining pasture, then there would be 90 rods on that side, 160 rods on the opposite side, 80 rods on the road end, and 40 rods on the other end and joining with another's neighbor, making 360 rods in all, costing \$180. Averaging these estimates, the cost of fencing in would be \$200 per quarter section, or \$120 less per quarter section than the fencing-out system.

This \$120 per quarter section is \$180 per section, and less than *sweatless* thousand two hundred and eighty dollars per town of six miles square; or a sum sufficient to build a town house costing \$1,260, nine school houses, or one for each four sections, at one thousand dollars each, and still leave a fund of seven thousand dollars for the establishment and endowment of a high school, or for some other purpose. Now we submit that this is altogether too large a sum to be wasted—altogether too large a sum to be expended in supporting what we have seen is a relic of barbarism, absurd and illegal in theory, and false in principle—a sum, too, that must every few years be paid over again in rebuilding these fences.

somewhat forcible objection to the "fencing-in" system so far as road fences are concerned, in that without them the driving of cattle to market, in droves, and otherwise, would be difficult if not impossible. The answer is that this is an incident and not a fundamental objection, and one which invention can obviate at a much less cost to the community than the present practice. It has been suggested that it might be a good road to be made through each county, and all cattle be sold delivered by the sellers, in the line of said roads. This would cost our farmers far less than the present system.

I am, however, of the opinion that the "fencing-in" is leading to a simple and better solution of the difficulty. Time, not distance, is fast becoming the cost of transportation. The difference of a week, and often a day, is the point which turns the scale of "market" or "round." It was entreated a few moments ago, Crowned with bright boly and darkmister, Green with wassel, and song, and good ringer, Roger.

What are they all now to him, the dead?

They give that no was his last, and that no man shall behold him again;

But since no man can nothing eat,

Let him rest—while his successor we will.

Let all his failings and sins be forgotten,

And while a sleepless to him we bring,

Sigh woe—"The King is dead—shout the King!"

PIERRE VIVANT.
St. Anthony, January, 1866.

My Plain Lover.

I was a coquette. May a lover's heart I had lacquered by refusing his offer of marriage after I had forced him to a meeting with me. My victim was James Frazer. He was a tall, thin, slender, honest, ungainly man, but his heart was as true as steel. I respected him highly, and felt pain when I witnessed his anguish and regret over his loss. But he was a man fallen in love with Captain Elliot, who had been unmet in his devotion to me. Mr. James Frazer was my antagonist, but I charged him with jealousy, and took his prolonged in the shape of a navajoe. His greater possession was the question of who should put the fence and maintain upon its bosom the most powerful fence of iron-clad "rams"! The Northern power having the intense advantage of the "fence" in the South, for even if success in establishing a Southern Confederacy of the slaveholding States, it would have let a neighboring power, with a far-fetched wedge into its flank—and that wedge protracted in the shape of a navajoe. 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Dry Goods.

Railroads.

CHEAPER
THAN THE
CHEAPEST!

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

continue the sale at

DRY GOODS

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

At Prices to Correspond with the
Eastern Market.

CALICOES.

Twenty to Twenty-five cents.

DELAINES.

Twenty-five to Thirty cents.

And other goods to correspond at

P. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S,

Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

see if

War of the Roses.

A Big Fight is in Progress
Among the Dry Goods Merchants
of St. Paul and we wish to put
in the Following

BROADSIDE.

Muslin Delaines 30 cents,
Merrimac Prints 25 cents,
Gochve Prints 25 cents,
Sprague Prints 25 cents,
Dunnell Prints 20 cents,
Philip Allen Prints 20 cents,
Richmond Prints 20 cents,
Hamilton Cotton Flannels 50 cents

Other goods to correspond
at the Popular DRY GOODS
House of

JOHN H. CAMP,

142 Third street.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul, and Morning train going

south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 8:30 a. m. & 4:30 p. m.

GOING EAST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 8:30 a. m. & 4:30 p. m.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary,

December 24, 1864.

deeds.

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MORDAT, NOVEMBER 1st,

Passenger Rates will be as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul at 8:30 a. m.

Leave St. Anthony 9:30 a. m.

Leave Mendota 10:30 a. m.

Leave St. Paul 11:30 a. m.

Leave Mendota 12:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 1:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 2:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 3:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 4:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 5:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 6:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 7:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 8:30 p. m.

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THE CITY.

A General Strikes Oil—Gen. S. Johnson, whose association to our Colonial Staff we announced two or three months ago, has recently accepted a much more lucrative position as the agent of some Chicago parties who own some territory in Pennsylvania, on what is known as the Hamlin farm, one-quarter of which was bought by them a few days ago for \$40,000. Gen. Johnson left with his family yesterday for the oil regions.

Our regrets at parting with our old associate are diminished by the assurance that his absence will not be permanent and by the knowledge that he has "got a good thing."

The Oyster Supper—The oyster supper given by the ladies of the Market street, M. E. Church, at Ingrossell's Hall, last night, was a pleasant affair, well as a financial success. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and all appeared to enjoy the occasion. The tables were neatly and tastefully arranged, and the affair was gotten up in good style and spoke well for the ladies having it.

Supreme Court—*Thursday*—In the case of Morton Thaxter, appellant, vs. John W. Turner, respondent, the motion to dismiss appeal was granted and taken under advisement.

Henry Hinds (appellant's attorney) vs. Brown & Flock, attorneys for respondent.

Nicholas Maysors, appellant, vs. Leontine Hirschfeld, respondent. Argued and submitted. Henry Hinds for appellant, J. McDonald for respondent.

The Board of Commissioners for Carver county, appellants, vs. Henry Lulick, respondent. Appeal argued and submitted. L. M. Brown for appellants, and Geo. L. Ott for respondents.

The Lecture this evening by Maj. Gen. Andrew, announced on our first page, should be attended by every good citizen. The Library Association will return every cent received—above expenses—to our citizens again in a dividend of fresh, readable books. It would be a good plan to stop a moment in the Library as you go up to the hall this evening and look at the new books just received. But independent of this, the lecture will more than compensate for the small fee for admission. Let our citizens vindicate their reputation as lovers of literary entertainments, and their appreciation of a good public library by attending en masse.

Sale of Timber Lands—We desire to call attention to the advertisement of timbered School Lands, which will take place at the State Auditor's office, on Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M. The lands are situated on the banks of the rivers between St. Paul and Inver Grove, Dakota county, and are offered at very favorable terms of payment.

Rochester Insurance Company,—We call the attention of the public to a communication from Mr. Emery Worthington of Minneapolis, and also to the card of Mr. Ayres, of Cottage Grove, certifying to the promptness of this company in paying its losses.

Postponed—To avoid interference with the lecture this evening, the parishes of Christ Church will be postponed until to-morrow evening.

City Scrip will be redeemed at the office of the City Treasurer on presentation.

M. O'CONNOR, City Treasurer.

The Rochester Insurance Company,—Mr. Editor: Allow me, through the columns of your journal, to make a public acknowledgment of the promptness of the Rochester Insurance Company, in regard to the payment of losses. On the 10th day of September last, I took out a policy in the stock department of the aforesaid company insuring my team horses for \$300, thinking, as every property holder should think, that the company could run a risk much cheaper than a private individual can afford to.

On the 10th day of December, one of my horses very suddenly died, which circumstances is not at all uncommon for horses of this country. I sent in my proofs on the 10th, and within two weeks, I received from the company \$115, which is payment in full for the horse. I think this is the same, not merely for the benefit of this company, but more especially for the benefit of those having stock to insure.

The new policemen will keep order day and night; rogues have fled the town, and people are wondering why it is that the great schools here are so well patronized and supported. It is curious, the chivalry which caught fire in Leonards' store scared more than 1,000 people, and it was a wonder the whole block did not burn down. It has twice, and it will again, do.

A SLEIGH RIDE—The Good Templars and an oyster supper at St. Paul, Deacon & Lewis' four horse man-much sleigh is crowded with pleasure seekers, and as we close, the whip is cracking, and some enthusiastic templar is shouting "All aboard."

MISCELLANEOUS—The thermometer stands at 50°; the weather is fine; business dull. Few trans are in the square. The four new policemen keep order day and night; rogues have fled the town, and people are wondering why it is that the great schools here are so well patronized and supported. It is curious, the chivalry which caught fire in Leonards' store scared more than 1,000 people, and it was a wonder the whole block did not burn down. It has twice, and it will again, do.

A CARD—Mr. Editor: Permit me to publicly announce to the readers of the Press, for the benefit of those having property to insure, the name and integrity of the Rochester Insurance Company, in regard to the payment of losses. I took out a policy in the month of June last, I took out an insurance in said company, on my live stock, which was considered as safe as risk can be taken by the company—but we know not our liability. Many a man who for a lifetime has been a good citizen, and has given his all to the public welfare, has lost his home, and is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—A New Establishment—This new institution is now fully open and in full operation in Minnehaha street, opposite the corner of Nicollet and Washington, and other Government officers, and the Mayor and many private citizens, received the first.

In a brief interview with Hon. John Lynch, Representative from this district, who is now at home on a brief visit, we learned that the new store is to be a great contribution to the reconstruction problem. He represents the feeling very strong in both Houses of Congress that the South should be afforded time for the exercise of her rights. His report affords traces of his having carefully studied the career of his great predecessor, General Forrest, whom he represents, and does not believe he has any issue with Congress—

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Dry Goods.

Railroads.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHEAPER

THAN THE

CHEAPEST!

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

DRY GOODS

Wholesale and Retail,

CALICOES,

Twenty to Twenty-five cents,

DELAINES.

Twenty-five to Thirty cents,

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.'S.

Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

Dept.

Monday, December 25th, 1865,

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line.

To and from St. Paul, the Morning Stage coaches on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 6:30 a. m. & 3:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave Shakeshops H. & S. A. & P. M.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 24, 1865.

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, Passengers will travel as follows:

OHIO WEST. MORNING

Leave St. Paul 6:30 a. m.

Leave Minn. 7:30 a. m.

Leave Mendota 8:30 a. m.

Leave St. Paul 10:30 a. m.

Arrive at Minn. 12:30 p. m.

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 1:30 p. m.

Leave Minn. 2:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 3:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Minn. 6:30 p. m.

OHIO EAST. MORNING.

Leave St. Paul 6:30 a. m.

Leave Minn. 7:30 a. m.

Leave Mendota 8:30 a. m.

Leave St. Paul 10:30 a. m.

Arrive at Minn. 12:30 p. m.

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 1:30 p. m.

Leave Minn. 2:30 p. m.

Leave Mendota 3:30 p. m.

Leave St. Paul 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Minn. 6:30 p. m.

TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS

Going East.

F. R. DELATO, Supy.

1865.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Quickest, Cheapest, and Most Com-

fortable Route to the East.

BROADSIDE.

Muslin Delaines 30 cents.

Merimac Prints 25 cents.

Cochineal Prints 25 cents.

Sprague Prints 25 cents.

Dunnett Prints 20 cents.

Philip Allen Prints 20 cents.

Richmond Prints 20 cents.

Hamilton Cotton Flannels 50 cents.

Other goods to correspond

at the Popular DRY GOODS

House of

JOHN H. CAMP,

142 Third street.

NOTICE

TO SETTLERS ON R. R. LANDS.

All persons claiming land at Government price

who reside in the Townships named below, are

reminded to file their claims at the Land Office

of the Railroads located in said Townships

and to make payment therefor according to the law regulating the same.

Sections:

Towns, Range,

7, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 35,

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,

22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,

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LAST BY TELEGRAPH
GREAT LOSS BY FIRE
AT CRESTLINE,
OHIO.

ENGINE HOUSE AND 12
LOCOMOTIVES
BURNED.

A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT THE
PHENS THE FENI-
AN LEADER.

A DRUNKEN GENERAL
ON THE RIO
GRANDE.

EXTREME COLD WEATHER IN NEW
YORK.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS
OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner moved a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and to prohibit the payment of any rebel debt, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill providing for the amendment of the statutes of the United States, which was referred to some committee.

Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution submitting the following article as an amendment to the Constitution:

"No power shall exist in Congress to prohibit the importation of any person or persons into the United States, and no person shall be held as a slave or in slavery in the United States, and no person shall be held in slavery or in involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The article was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner introduced two bills, of which he had given previous notice, to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a bill to guarantee the safety of the colored citizens of the States which are in rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the Senate adjourned at 12:30, to meet on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

House.—Various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Mr. Ingoldsby of Illinois, instructing the Committee on Territories to ascertain whether legislation is necessary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the amount of money provided for the drawing of dues paid on material entering into the construction of fortifications, and to report to Congress.

Also a resolution, a resolution, giving a statement of the number of troops furnished by each State since the 1st of April, 1861, which was referred to the Committee on the War Duties of the State.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was passed:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, at the earliest convenient time, information concerning the States lately in rebellion against the Government, and to keep the hands of the proper authorities in the hands of the proper authorities in the States, to the end that the public interest may be served, and that such anti-slavery legislation as may be necessary be passed."

Mr. Hagan, of Missouri, introduced the following, which was agreed to:

"Whereas, It is alleged that many regiments of the Union army, and the troops of the United States have been mustered out of the service, at places far removed from the States in which they were recruited, and have been sent home and finally paid off, but that such troops have not been mustered out of the service, their first muster out, instead of the time when they were paid off and discharged, which is fact, and that the same has been dealt with, therefore,

"Resolved, That the committee on War Duties of the State, and the committee on the War Duties of the State, be, and they are, hereby requested to inquire into the facts of such cases and if they be true, to make such provision as may be proper for the redress of the aggrieved soldiers."

On motion of Mr. Hagan, it was resolved that the committee on War Duties be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Any person or body, Proprietary and
Weekly Circulators, may file a Bill of any
order in Minnesota, and therefore presents in
documents to Advertisers which they will understand
and accept.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Gold 143.
An American engineer in New York has
been a contractor for the Chinese to
destroy the English fort at Shantung,
which will be means of torpedo.

He is to receive \$100,000 in gold when the flag
of the Spanish admiral is blown up. A vessel
loaded with torpedoes has sailed for China.

The latest Cabinet rumor is that
Secretary Dix will be superseded by Senator
of Connecticut.

It is understood that the Treasury
Department is implicated in con-
cerning the \$100 Treasury notes.

The friends of the Pirate Sumner,
have asked his release on the ground that he
was paroled by Gen. Sherman before Ad-
miral and General.

The Penitentiary trials are progressing in
England. Two have been sentenced and
ten years and ten years respectively.

A sum of \$100,000 to
\$150,000 has been recovered in the Auditor's
office in Brooklyn, New York.

Admiral Baldwin of the royal navy
died at Tonbridge yesterday.

A Miss Watt, aged 70 years, and
very rich, was murdered at Germantown, Pa.,
she was found with her throat cut from
ear to ear.

The inaugural Message of Governor
Bullock, of Nevada, contains glowing
recommendations on the West. He also speaks of
the importance of improving the facilities for
transportation between the Eastern and West-
ern States.

The foundry of Helliday & Collins,
at St. Paul, was partially destroyed by fire.
Loss \$30,000.

A great meeting of the leading units
of Kansas, held at Lawrence, endorsed
the President's plan of reconstruction, and
the proposed constitutional amendment making
several changes the basis of representation.

The joint committee on reconstruction
met for the first time on Saturday, and
a sub-committee waited upon and remained with
the President for about an hour.

The land office and all the records
of the Surveyor's Office and land office
were destroyed by fire.

TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Publishers of State papers who wish to
obtain the message of Gov. Miller and
Gov. Marshall, will please send in their
orders immediately, as the type cannot
remain standing but a few days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The contested election case of Aiken
vs. Bush, was before the Senate yester-
day, but was not proceeded with on ac-
count of the illness of Mr. Bush's coun-
sel. The case was made the special order
for Tuesday at eleven o'clock.

THE SOUTHERN BLACKS.

Although the last two years of the
war, the Copperheads delighted their
ends with the blissful anticipation that
the effect of the emancipation pro-
clamation would be a general rising of the
blacks on the ruined, deserted and de-
fencless plantations of their rebel mas-
ters and a universal massacre of the
hapless women and children. Their an-
ticipations were so far from realized that
we believe not a single instance has
been recorded where the slaves availled
themselves of the opportunity offered
by the absence of their masters to wreak
vengeance for their wrongs on the fami-
lies of their oppressors.

Disappointed in the pleasant prospect
of a Southern San Domingo, our open-
hearted friends next predicted that the
emancipated blacks would refuse to work,
and that they would at once sink into
idleness and debauchery, and from this
into their original condition of savagery.
The result proves that the freed-
men, when they receive fair wages for
their labor, are far more industrious than
under the compulsion of the lash—that
they are as moral and well-behaved as
any pauper in the world—while, when
ever opportunity is afforded, they are
availing themselves of the means of edu-
cation and self-improvement with a
zeal that puts to shame the vast ma-
jority of their white neighbors.

Again disappointed in the hope that
the blacks would justify slavery by the
moral degradation of their freedom, our
Copperhead friends are now con-
vinced that the blacks are as bad as
they have been placed. Their patience,
their forbearance, their fortitude, their
courage, their courage, have been tried by
a ordeal which it is safe to say no other
human race could have stood with equal
honor.

A hundred parts of their wrongs would
have provoked any other people, but
with equal opportunity, a certain ven-
geance is the natural result. The noble
and Christian race of the South are not
slow to acknowledge, at least in words,
the claim of the free blacks upon the
gratitude of the tyrants who may almost be
said to owe their existence to the gen-
erosity of their bondmen.

As Gov. Jenkins of Alabama recently
confessed, the history of mankind affords
no parallel to the generous conduct of the
colored people of the South in the ex-
traordinary circumstances under which
they have been placed. Their patience,
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